

Завдання

дистанційного навчання

для студентів I курсу груп - ГР 19-1/9, ГП 19-1/9, ЕЛ 19-1/9

за підручником для учнів 10 класу під ред. О. Карпюк «Англійська мова»

Тема № 11: School life

1. Agree or disagree - Pupils' rights and obligations:

Pupils must

- Come to school in time.
- Do their homework.
- Be attentive in the lessons
- Clean their classrooms
- Listen to the teacher.
- Study well
- Learn the rules.
- Be polite.
- Prepare the lessons
- Clean the blackboard

Pupils mustn't

- Run in the corridors.
- Talk in the lessons.
- Come late to school.
- Miss lessons.
- Forget things.
- Forget to do the lessons.
- Interrupt teachers.
- Be bad pupils.
- Cheat in the lessons and and tests
- Fight with classmates.

2. Прочитайте текст в підручнику для 10 класу під ред. О.Карпюк на стор. 37, виконайте завдання 2, 3 на стор. 36 до тексту. Впиши в зошит та вивчи нові слова теми дані на стор. 37.

② Match to make the true sentences.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 British children start school | a) at the age of 11 or 12. |
| 2 They start secondary education | b) at the age of 16. |
| 3 English pupils go to the 1st form | c) at the age of 5. |
| 4 British pupils begin to choose their exam subjects | d) at the age of 18. |
| 5 British schoolchildren take their GCSE | e) at the age of 14 or 15. |
| 6 They take 'A' Level Exams | f) at the age of 11 or 12. |

③ Answer the questions in written form.

- At what age do Ukrainian children start going to school?

- How is a school year organised at your school?

- Would you like to change anything about your school?

- Is there a school leaving examination in Ukrainian secondary schools?

- Do Ukrainian pupils have to pass an exam to enter a university?

- Do students have to pay for university studies in Ukraine?

- Would you like to graduate from the university?

3. Прочитай текст про заклади освіти Великої Британії. Виконай завдання №1,2,3 до тексту.



Schools in the UK

1 What are schools like in your country? What types are there e.g. state schools, private schools, boarding schools, single-sex schools? At what age do pupils start and leave school? When does the school year start and end? What main subjects do students study? Tell a partner or the class.

2 *Reading*
a) Read the headings in the text. What do you know about schools in the UK? What would you like to know? Write down three questions you have, then read to see if you can find out the answers.

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STUDENTS' WORLD Blog

 Hi bloggers! I have to do a class project on schools around the world and I need some information on schools in the UK. Can anyone help? Thanks!
Vadym

Hi Vadym! I'm Jeremy, I'm fifteen years old, I'm from the UK and I'm in Year 10 at Heath Secondary School in London. I'd be happy to tell you all about schools here!

Types of schools
My school is a state school. Most pupils here go to state schools, but some parents pay for their children to go to private schools. Private schools usually offer a wider range of extracurricular activities including things like cookery, golf and gardening. Whichever kind of school you go to, you have to wear a uniform, though!

Term times and school breaks
School starts in September and ends in July, but we get two weeks off for Christmas, two weeks for Easter, a week half way through each term and six weeks in summer ... thank goodness! The school day starts at 9 am and ends at 3 pm. We get a twenty-minute break in the morning and 40 minutes for lunch. I usually take a packed lunch, but some of my friends eat in the school canteen.

School subjects
I study lots of subjects - chemistry, biology, physics, English, maths, geography, music, design and technology and French. I also stay after school on Mondays for rugby practice. At the end of Year 11, I'm going to take my GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams. You need to do well to do more studying or get a good job!

Sixth form
After doing our GCSEs, we can leave school or go to sixth form for two more years. Sixth-formers only study three subjects and they don't have to wear a uniform anymore! At the end of year 13, they take their A Level (Advanced) exams. I'm going to do physics, maths and chemistry. I really want to get into university to study Medicine so I need to get good grades!
So now you know what schools are like in England, Vadym. I hope I've helped!



b) Read the text again and complete the sentences using information from the text.


- 1 It isn't free to go to a(n) in the UK.
- 2 Both state and private school students have to
- 3 The Christmas school holidays last for
- 4 Students get a(n) before lunch.
- 5 Students take their GCSE exams
- 6 Students in the sixth form study just

Vocabulary

3 Choose the correct word. Use the other words to make sentences based on the text.

- 1 You have to pay if you want to go to a(n) **state/private** school in the UK.
- 2 Students at Jeremy's school have a lunch **term/break** of forty minutes.
- 3 Students at private schools can choose from lots of different **extracurricular/project** activities.
- 4 Jeremy eats a **canteen/packed** lunch every day at school.
- 5 Students in the UK **pass/take** exams at the end of Years 11 and 13.
- 6 Students who want to **get into/do well at** university have to get good A level **forms/grades**.

Speaking & Writing

4  Work in pairs. Imagine you are Jeremy. Your partner is interviewing you for their school English magazine. Ask and answer questions based on the text. Act out your interview in front of the class.

A: *What type of school do you go to?*

B: *I go to a state secondary school.*

5 **THINK!** Imagine you have moved to the UK and started going to school there. How do you feel? In what ways is your new school similar to your old school in your country? How is it different? Write a paragraph on this, then read it to the class.

SCHOOLGOING AGES IN THE UK

PRIMARY SCHOOL	
AGE	YEAR
4-5	Reception
5-6	Year 1
6-7	Year 2
7-8	Year 3
8-9	Year 4
9-10	Year 5
10-11	Year 6
SECONDARY SCHOOL	
11-12	Year 7
12-13	Year 8
13-14	Year 9
14-15	Year 10
15-16	Year 11
16-17	Year 12
17-18	Year 13

Years 12 and 13 are not compulsory.

CHECK THESE WORDS

blogger, project, state school, private school, wide range, extracurricular, term, week, off, packed lunch, canteen, design and technology, practice, take exams, do well, sixth form, sixth-former, get into, get good grades

4. Grammar part. Present Perfect tense. (прочитай пояснення утворення доконаного часу, виконай вправу).

Present Perfect – теперішній доконаний (перфектний) час англійської мови. Цей час використовується для позначення подій, що завершилися до теперішнього моменту часу або завершено в період теперішнього часу. Дивіться нижче правила утворення Present Perfect, список допоміжних слів та приклади вживання теперішнього доконаного часу англійської мови.

Утворення Present Perfect

У стверджувальних реченнях **Present Perfect** утворюється за допомогою допоміжного слова **have** (1 та 2 особи) або **has** (3 особа однини) та додаванням закінчення **-ed** до дієслова. Якщо дієслово неправильне, то використовується 3 форма – Past Participle. Формула утворення:

Іменник + have / has + дієслово з закінченням -ed або у 3 формі

Іменник та допоміжне дієслово **have** можуть зливатися та утворювати **I've**, **they've** та ін. Приклади стверджувальних речень у **Present Perfect**:

He has just finished playing football. – Він щойно закінчив грати у футбол.

They've started doing their homework already. – Вони вже почали робити домашнє завдання.

Для утворення запереченого речення в Present Perfect після допоміжного дієслова необхідно додати частку **not**. Правило:

Іменник + have / has + not + дієслово з закінченням -ed або у 3 формі

Допоміжне дієслово може зливатися з часткою **not** та утворювати **haven't** або **hasn't**. Приклади заперечних речень:

I haven't seen you for years! – Я не бачив тебе давним-давно!

She hasn't made her work yet. – Вона ще не зробила свою роботу.

Для утворення питального речення в Present Perfect допоміжне дієслово необхідно ставити наперед речення. Правило:

Have / Has + іменник + дієслово з закінченням -ed або у 3 формі

Приклади питальних речень:

Has there ever been a war in the United States? – Чи була коли-небудь війна у Сполучених Штатах?

Have you ever met him? – Чи ти коли-небудь зустрічався з ним?

Слова-маркери теперішнього доконаного часу наведені нижче:

Слово	Переклад
just	щойно
already	вже
yet	ще не (використовується у заперечних та питальних реченнях)
never	ніколи
ever	коли-небудь
once	одного разу
(many, few, several) times	(багато, декілька) разів
before	перед тим, як
so far	досі

Випадки, в яких вживається Present Perfect

Present Perfect використовується зазвичай для опису події, що сталася відносно недавно і в невизначений час. Використання наступних таких слів як yesterday, one year ago, last week, at that moment, that day, one day та інших у Present Perfect заборонено, оскільки при використанні цього часу акцент ставиться на досвіді, а не на часі, коли відбулася подія. При цьому уживаним є використання допоміжних слів (дивіться таблицю вище). Приклади:

I have been to France. – Я був у Франції.

II варіант використання: дія відбувається по сьогоднішній день

Present Perfect також використовується з дієсловами, що не є довготривалими (Non-Continuous Verbs) або зі змішаними дієсловами (Mixed Verbs). В даному випадку теперішній доконаний час описує дію, що розпочалася в минулому і триває до цих пір. При цьому характерним є використання фраз типу for five minutes, for two weeks, since Monday та інших. приклади:

I have had a cold for two weeks. – В мене застуда вже два тижні.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect:

1. He (*be*) in hospital for ten days.
2. We (*know*) each other for a long time.
3. She (*buy*) this book in London You (*get*) the wrong number.
5. He (*not smoke*) for two weeks. He is trying to give it up.
6. The play just (*begin*). You are a little late.
7. The manager (*sign*) the letter.
8. I can't go out because I (*not finish*) my work.

9. The students (*work*) very well this term.
10. Is Father at home? No, he (*not come*) yet.
11. I (*not see*) him since January. I wonder where he is.
12. George (*read*) the newspaper already.
13. The newspaper (*come*)? — Yes, Ann is reading it.

Topic № 12: Schooling in Ukraine and abroad

1. Read the text below and answer the questions.

- Are public schools in Great Britain popular nowadays?
- What opportunities do the children who study there have?
- What peculiarities do British public schools have?

BRITISH PRIVATE EDUCATION

Seven per cent of British schoolchildren go to private schools called independent schools. There are 2,400 independent schools and they have been growing in number and popularity since the mid-1980's.

Parents pay for these schools, and fees vary from about 250 pounds a term for a private nursery to 3,000 pounds a term or more for a secondary boarding school. Most independent schools are called prep (preparatory) schools because they prepare the children for the Common Entrance

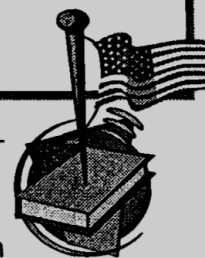
Exam which they take at the age of 11. This exam is for entry into the best schools. The most famous schools are called "public schools" and they have a long history and traditions. It is often necessary to put your child's name on a waiting list at birth to be sure he or she gets a place. Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public school as their parents and their grandparents. Eton is the best known of these schools.

The majority of independent secondary schools, including public schools, are single-sex, although in recent years girls have been allowed to join the sixth forms of boys' schools. Independent schools also include religious schools (Jewish, Catholic, Muslim etc.) and schools for ethnic **minorities**.

2. Виконай впр.2, стор. 45.

3. Complete the text with words from the box.

nursery school, graduate, 12th grade, university, junior high school, kindergarten, semester, elementary school (*twice*), first grade, high school (*twice*), students, grade school



In the US, the education system goes from _____
_____ (the first year of _____
_____) to _____ (the final year
of _____). Parents can send their children
to _____ from the age of two or three. Children must
attend school from the age of five onwards. The first year of school is called
_____. Children aged between five and eleven go to
_____ or _____. Between 12
and 14 they attend _____ and between
14 and 17 they go to _____.
_____ in high school take examinations at the end of each

_____. All the grades they have earned are given a number
value and a grade point average (G.P.A.) is calculated. Students who have passed
enough courses _____ from high school. If they want to go to
_____, they must earn good enough grades and take a special test.

Тема №13: Національна кухня. Звичай харчування у Великій Британії

1. Try to answer the following questions:

- What did you eat in the morning?
- Who usually makes breakfast in the family?
- Where are you going to have dinner?
- What do you like eating in the morning?
- What is your favourite fruit?
- What is your favourite vegetable?
- What do you usually eat for dinner?
- When do you usually have supper?
- Who cooks in your family?
- Do you like ice-cream?
- Do you have your breakfast at home or at school?
- Do you eat at our school canteen?

2. Work with the text “Traditional British food”, p.89

- review the words of the topic “Food”,
- read some texts and speak about healthy and unhealthy diet,
- do some tasks after reading
- talk about traditional food
- make up a mind map on the topic.
- Do ex.4,5, p.90

3. Vocabulary work

Ex.3, p.94.

4. Grammar Вживання кількісних займенників.

LITTLE, MUCH, A LOT, A LITTLE, MANY, FEW, A FEW, A LOT OF

З НЕЗЛІЧУВАЛЬНИМИ ІМЕННИКАМИ (UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS)	ПЕРЕКЛАД	ЗІ ЗЛІЧУВАЛЬНИМИ ІМЕННИКАМИ (COUNTABLE NOUNS)	ПЕРЕКЛАД
MUCH I have much time.	БАГАТО Я маю багато часу.	MANY I have many sweets.	БАГАТО Я маю багато цукерок.
LITTLE I have little time.	МАЛО Я маю мало часу.	FEW I have few sweets.	МАЛО Я маю мало цукерок.
A LITTLE I have a little time.	НЕБАГАТО/ТРОХИ Я маю трохи часу.	A FEW I have a few sweets.	НЕБАГАТО/ТРОХИ Я маю трохи цукерок.
A LOT OF I have a lot of time.	БАГАТО Я маю багато часу.	A LOT OF I have a lot of sweets.	БАГАТО Я маю багато цукерок.

ПРИКЛАДИ

**Багато зошитів,
багато молока,
багато води,
багато днів,
багато газет
багато м'яса,
багато кімнат,
багато вчителів,
багато роботи,
багато повітря,**

Many exercise books,
much milk,
much water,
many days,
many newspapers,
much meat,
many rooms,
many teachers,
much work,
much air,

**Мало будинків,
мало чаю,
мало чашок,
мало яблук,
мало вікон,
мало світла,
мало парт,
мало ковбаси,
мало соку,
мало книг,** Few houses,
little tea,
few cups,
few apples,
few windows,
little light,
few desks,
little sausage,
little juice,
few books.

Трохи грошей,	A little money,
мало грошей,	little money,
кілька стільців,	a few chairs,
мало стільців,	few chairs,
кілька пісень,	a few songs,
мало пісень,	few songs,
трохи веселощів,	a little fun,
мало веселощів,	little fun,
мало хлопчиків,	few boys,
трохи води,	a little water,
кілька людей,	a few people,
мало води,	little water

Tasks.

1. Fill in the blanks with little, a little, few, a few.

1. I'd like to make ___ remarks in connection with the topic under discussion.
2. ___ people realize how important it is to go in for sports.
3. This student has deep knowledge in English and besides he knows ___ French.
4. He is a man of ___ words.
5. Only ___ names remained in his memory, for this accident happened more than 20 years ago.
6. That lecture was so difficult that only ___ students could understand it.
7. I had ___ hope of getting home tonight because I realized that I had lost my way.
8. The postman doesn't often come here. We receive ___ letters.
9. I'm having ___ trouble fixing this shelf. — Oh dear! Can I help you?
10. I shall be away for ___ days from tomorrow.

Тема №14: Національні страви в Україні. Healthy meal.

1. Do ex.7, page 91-92, Ex.3, page 94

2. Work in pairs. Discuss. Do you agree with the statements below?



1. We should eat at least five different vegetables or fruits a day.
2. Fresh vegetables contain more vitamins than frozen or cooked ones.
3. Potatoes contain vitamin C.
4. Fruit juice contains as much fibre as fruit.
5. Nuts and beans are a source of protein.
6. Calcium is found in dairy products.
7. A well-balanced diet includes food like bread, pasta, cereals, bananas and rice.
8. Chocolate is bad for you.



3. Complete the sentences.

- a. British food is _____.
- b. The best cuisine in the world is _____.
- c. The most delicious dessert is _____.
- d. Egg and bacon ice cream sounds _____.
- e. Microwave dinners are _____.
- f. Vegetarian food is _____.
- g. The best drink to have with a meal is _____.
- h. Dining out is _____.
- i. McDonalds hamburgers are _____.
- j. Life without restaurants would be _____.

Read the text and arrange the passages in the correct order.



A The doctors at Texas Children’s Hospital told me that they had young patients who were dying of cancer, and it was hard to make them eat something. At least these poor kids ate some fry, took a bite of a hamburger, food they were familiar with. It was junk that they had been eating all their lives.



B Ray Kroc, the man of the Mc-Donald’s empire, understood that youngsters were his target market. He told Ronald McDonald that he had to attract the kiddies to burgers.

C Every moment of our lives, we swim in an ocean of advertising, all of it telling us the same thing: consume, consume. And then consume some more. The epidemic of overconsumption begins with the things we put in our mouths. The United States is the fattest nation on earth. 65 % of American adults are overweight; 30 % of adults are obese.



D McDonald's and the other fast-food chains make no secret of the fact that kids are their primary targets. Today, corporations spend more than \$15bn every year on marketing, advertising and promotions in order to program American children to consume, consume and consume some more. Why? Because they realise that children not only have more expendable income of their own, but they influence how their parents spend their hard-earned bucks, too, more than \$600bn a year. What do children choose to buy with all that cash? What do you think?

E But it's not enough to get young people to come to your restaurants; you have to get them to keep on coming back. McDonald's operates something like 8,000 playlands around America. Then there's the Happy Meal, launched in the US in 1979. It cost a dollar in those days. The meal-plus-toys packaging proved to be an instant hit, with the first Star Trek Happy Meals that very year. Soon, toy versions of all your favourite McDonald's mascots were included. Later, toys would be themed for tie-ins with brands and films such as Barbie, Hot Wheels, The Little Mermaid, Finding Nemo and so on. By 2003, Happy Meals accounted for about

Task:

1. Read the text again and decide if these statements are true or false. Correct the false statements. Then find relative clauses in the text, read them and translate.

1. The United States is the fattest nation on earth.
2. Children who died at Texas Children's Hospital had been eating fast food most time of their lives.
3. Ray Kroc didn't count on children as the main clients of his restaurants.
4. Ronald McDonald was a fiction character.
5. It's quite enough to propose children a meal with a toy inside to make them come back again and again.
6. Happy Meal was launched in early 90s.

2. Read the newspaper article about unhealthy food. Some parts of the text are missed. Choose from the list (A—H) the most appropriate part for each gap (1—5) in the text. There are three extra parts that you don't need to use.

A about staying healthy

B to drink water

C fast food

D even obese

E becoming more overweight

F too much fat and sugar

G costs much

H junk food

Junk Food

One of the most important tasks is the task of bringing up a healthy generation. The problem is that children are ...**(1)**. If children weigh too much, they are less productive and have problems with their health. Junk food makes people overweight. Chips, soda, sweets, chocolate, fast food and sugary snacks are called ...**(2)**. Junk food isn't health for people. Most junk food contains ...**(3)**. But teenagers and children like eating junk food. So, they can become overweight or ...**(4)**. Keep Fit! Dive

In order to help our children become healthier we have to talk to them ...**(5)** and to persuade them to exercise more and not to eat so much junk food. Exercise helps keep our weight down. The following chart shows how many calories we use when doing different forms of exercise for one hour.

Words to learn:

parsley; dill; garlic; sorrel;

to chop; sauerkraut; pickled; cottage cheese;

pancake; beverage; prune, overweight; junk; obese.

3. Answer the questions. Use the text about junk food.

1. Who has problems with health?
2. What foods are called junk food?
3. Is junk food healthy?
4. What does most junk food contain?
5. What do children have to do to be healthy?

4. Work in groups. Discuss what food is good for you and why, and what food is bad for you and why. Give your reasons. Present the results of your discussion to the class.

These words can help you:

healthy, unhealthy, useful, harmful, tasty, sweet, acid, salty, bitter, horrible, disgusting, spicy, fatty, important, good, bad, bones, teeth, eyes, muscles, nerves, skin, legs, hands, to grow, to be strong and healthy, to do sports, to exercise, junk food, vegetables, fruit, grain, vitamins, minerals.

5. Project work Ukrainian Cuisine (use ex. 5, p. 103)

6. Grammar

Тема #15: Меню. Приготування страв за рецептами.


1. Виконай впр. 3 на стор. 109

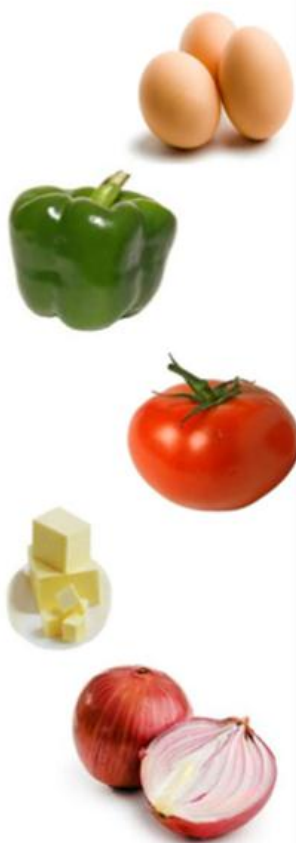
6. Fill in “How much” or “How many”.

- 1.....bananas are there? 6.....biscuits are there on the table?
2.....butter is there on the plate? 7.....porridge is there in the plate?
3.....sandwiches do you want? 8.....honey is there in the jar?
4.....tomatoes are there in the bag? 9.....sugar is there in the bowl?
5.....juice is there in the bottle? 10.....oranges have you got?

7. a) Read this recipe for a Mediterranean Omelette and fill in the gaps with the words from the list.

cook, cut, break, mix, add, put, fry

<p>Mediterranean Omelette</p> <p><i>Ingredients</i></p> <p>2 eggs 1 small onion 1 small green pepper 1 large tomato 25g butter salt and pepper</p> <p><i>Instructions</i></p> <p>(1).....the onion, the green pepper and the tomato into small pieces. (2).....the butter into the frying pan. Put the vegetables into the frying pan. (3).....them for about three minutes. (4).....the eggs into the bowl. (5).....the salt and pepper. Add the eggs to the frying pan and (6)..... everything. (7).....the omelette for three minutes. Serve with fresh bread and vegetables.</p>	
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b) Read the recipe again, then read the following statements and mark them T (true) or F (false).

1. You need two eggs to make a Mediterranean Omelette.
2. Fry the vegetables for about five minutes.
3. Add the sugar and pepper.
4. Cook the omelette for three minutes.....
5. Serve the omelette with fresh meat.



8. Put the words in the correct line.

Cucumber, tomato, apple, cheese, pear, sugar, strawberry, vinegar, cream, salt, orange, pepper, onion, banana, peach, oil, olive, kiwi, lettuce.

Vegetable salad : _____

Fruit salad : _____

Put the sentences in logical order to make a story.

1. If the potatoes are very big, cut them into smaller pieces.
2. Take 3 or 4 potatoes.
3. Then take some milk and butter.
4. Pour it on potatoes
5. Wait till the milk starts boiling.
6. Enjoy the dish.
7. Drain the water out and mash them.
8. Then add some butter and mix everything carefully.
9. Then put them into cold water, pour some salt, chop some garlic if you like and boil till they are ready.

